

streaking in lieu of the normal brown. Across San Francisco Bay, during fall migration trapping in 1993 in the Marin Headlands, two of approximately 500 immature Cooper's hawks banded were of the gray aberrant plumage. Photographs of all of these hawks will be shown. We have found no previous reference to gray Cooper's hawks in the literature.

RED-TAILED HAWK AND GREAT HORNED OWL: ARE THEY DIURNAL/NOCTURNAL COUNTERPARTS?

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Red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*) have been portrayed as ecological equivalents, eating the same prey by day and night. Similar in size (red-tailed hawk mean mass = 1126 g, great horned owl mean mass = 1354 g), both raptors are relatively common in North America and occupy a wide range of habitats, often sympatrically. We compared trophic characteristics in 13 sets of published data from across the United States to test the ecological similarity of the two species. Mean prey weight of red-tailed hawks was significantly greater than that of great horned owls. Both species ate primarily birds and mammals and mean proportions of the two prey types were not significantly different between paired diets of the two raptors. Red-tailed hawks ate significantly more reptiles, and great horned owls ate significantly more invertebrates. At the prey class level, dietary diversity was not significantly different, and diet overlap between the two species averaged 91%. At the species level, dietary overlap averaged only 50%, and red-tailed hawk dietary diversity was significantly greater than that of great horned owls. Populations in the western U.S. differed trophically much more than did eastern populations. We conclude that, although the two species are generalist predators, they take largely different prey species in the same localities resulting in distinctive trophic characteristics.

THE U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE'S PROPOSAL TO RECLASSIFY THE BALD EAGLE IN MOST OF THE LOWER 48 STATES

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The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) in the lower 48 states, except Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, where it is listed as threatened. The bald eagle also occurs in Alaska and Canada, where it is not at risk and is not protected under the Act; and in small numbers in northern Mexico. The Fish and Wildlife Service proposes to reclassify the bald eagle from endangered to threatened in the lower 48 states except

the southwestern population in Arizona, New Mexico, the southeast corner of California within 10 miles of the Colorado River or the river's mainstem reservoirs, and those portions of Texas and Oklahoma that are west of the 100th meridian. The bald eagle would remain threatened in the five states where it is currently listed as threatened and be listed as endangered in Mexico under this proposal. In 1963, a National Audubon Society survey reported only 417 active nests in the lower 48 states with an average of 0.59 young per nest. In 1993, the number of occupied territories exceeded 4000 with an estimated young per nest approaching one. This significant rebound is attributable to the banning of DDT in 1972 and the protection provided by the Endangered Species Act. Significant threats remain but with strong public support, population numbers should continue to improve. National and regional bald eagle population trends are presented.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON HISTORICAL FALCO PEREGRINUS NEST SITE DISTRIBUTION IN JAPAN

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The distribution and characteristics of historically active peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) nest sites in Japan were compiled from published and unpublished reports, personal contacts and questionnaires distributed to 120 raptor enthusiasts in 1993. Around the four main islands of Japan, 191 nest sites were identified, 80 of which were on the northern island, Hokkaido. Excluding Hokkaido, the highest numbers were found on the Japan Sea coast, in Fukui (nine), Niigata (10), and Aomori (13) Prefectures. A high concentration was also identified on the coasts of Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures (possibly 41). Only eight inland and three artificial structure sites were recorded, the remaining were on coastal cliffs or islands. The average height of inland nest sites ($N = 5$) was 83.5 m (range 18–150 m), and that of coastal and island sites ($N = 22$) was 43.5 m (range 10–110 m). Conservation of these sites demands their protection from disturbance of nearby construction, amateur photographers and fishermen, and juvenile predation by jungle crows (*Corvus macrorhynchos*).

SELECTIVE CAPTURE METHODS FOR CRESTED CARACARAS

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During an ongoing study of the reproductive ecology and habitat use of the crested caracara (*Caracara plancus*) in southcentral Florida, 10 adults and 16 subadults were captured using two methods. Walk-in cage traps proved successful though not reliable for subadult caracaras. Groups of this age class tend to congregate at a large food